



RESERVE  
PATENT SPECIFICATION.

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606,207

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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to Mechanism for Collecting and Folding  
Paper and like Pliable Sheet Material.

We, TIMSONS LIMITED, a British Company, of Perfecta Works, Catesby Street, Kettering, ERNEST ARTHUR TIMSON and CHARLES HILLINGDON DICKINSON, both British Subjects, and both of the Company's address, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows :—

This invention relates to mechanism for collecting and folding paper and like pliable sheet material.

The invention has for its object to provide, for the purpose aforesaid, mechanism adapted for changing from folding collected sheets to folding individual sheets.

In this respect the mechanism according to the invention is primarily intended for application to sheet collecting and folding mechanism combined with a cutting mechanism to which a web of paper or the like is fed so that severed sheets are immediately collected or/and folded.

It is mainly the intention to employ the improved mechanism in combination with cutting mechanism the general arrangement of which includes co-operating cylinders carrying respectively a cutting blade or cutting blades and a cutting resistance or resistances, and with a collecting and folding mechanism comprising co-operating cylinders one furnished with a collecting device or devices angularly spaced in relation to a folding element or elements, and the other with a folding jaw or jaws. A collecting device may consist of a pin or gripper, and a folding element may consist of a retractable blade, both cam operated. The method of working with an arrangement of this generally described form is as follows :

The sheet material from a reel passes between the cutting cylinders, and the severed sheets are transferred by the collecting device or devices to the collecting cylinder. The collected sheets are located over a folding element, or respective elements, which at the appropriate time is or are projected thereby thrusting the corresponding portion or portions of the collected sheets into the associated folding jaw or jaws, and

retraction of the collecting device or devices to release the collection or collections of sheets is co-ordinated with the projection of the folding element or elements.

According to the present invention movable collecting and folding cams are provided and said cams are connected with mechanism adapted to be set in either of two positions, one during collection of sheets and folding of the collection, and the other for folding of individual sheets.

According to one embodiment of the invention the said mechanism is adapted to be set in the positions aforesaid in a controlled manner so that by movement of a controlling member the positions of the cams are varied as required.

It is preferred to provide operating means common to the respective cams, and, in association with the operating means, a controlling member, and an intermediate member which at one point is connected to the controlling member, and at another point is adjustably connected to the operating means, so that by appropriate movement of the controlling member the mechanism is set in one or the other of the two positions so as correspondingly to affect the operation of the cams as hereinbefore described. With an arrangement of this character by movement of the controlling member in one direction the aforesaid points are spaced apart to an extent such that when the operating means are in action, the intermediate member is actuated and the cams are caused to function appropriately for operating the collecting and folding means during collecting work. On the contrary, when the controlling member is moved in the opposite direction to an extent such that the two points are coincident, the cams are located in a fixed position for non-collecting work, and the change is made from folding collected sheets to folding individual sheets.

A particular illustrative embodiment of the invention applied, by way of example, to cutting and collecting and folding mechanisms of the general form hereinbefore des-

cribed, with collecting pins and folding blades and jaws, comprises an eccentric and a strap, for operating the respective cams, a slotted or grooved link, which is actuated by the eccentric, a lever connected to the link by means of a glut, which works in the slot or groove, and a controlling quadrant or sector to which the link is pivotally connected. The quadrant or sector is formed with a handle and an arcuate slot, and is pivotally mounted on the frame which carries the cutting and collecting mechanisms. The lever is keyed on a cross-shaft and a folding cam is also keyed on this shaft at or near one end thereof. Another lever is keyed on the shaft at the other end, and is connected with the pin cam by means of a rod or link. The respective cams act upon rollers on spring controlled levers to which the collecting pins and folding blades are respectively attached. In this particular embodiment of the invention angular movement of the quadrant or sector to an appropriate extent one way sets the mechanism with the pivotal centre of the slotted or grooved link spaced—lengthwise of the link—from the centre of the aforesaid glut, and commensurate movement of the quadrant or sector in the opposite way locates the said centres in coincidence, thereby varying the positions of the respective cams as required. Advantageously the quadrant or sector may be adapted for use in moving the lever associated with the link to and from an operative position. For this purpose the length of the slot in the quadrant or sector is doubled so that angular movement of the quadrant or sector, either way, to the extent of one half of the slot therein varies the positions of the cams as required, whereas angular movement of the quadrant or sector, either way, to the extent of the other

half of the slot moves the said lever into or out of the operative position.

In the application of the invention to a collecting and folding mechanism adapted to operate at high speed, a cam race is provided in association with the folding element or elements, which is designed to extend the time required for full projection of the said device or devices into the folding jaw or jaws. Thus in the case of folding blades attached to levers fitted with rollers as hereinbefore described the rollers are caused to enter the cam race at appropriate times. A steadying cam race may also be provided in conjunction with the collecting device or devices to control the latter when the same is or are retracted and temporarily at rest. Thus in the case of pins attached to levers fitted with rollers the appropriate cam race is arranged to receive these rollers.

As will be appreciated, the collecting and folding mechanism is designed so that the periodicity of the projection of the folding element or elements and the co-ordinated retraction of the collecting device or devices can be varied according to the number of sheets to be collected before being folded, which, of course, may vary widely from two to any appropriate larger number, e.g. a dozen or more, according to the intended capacity of the mechanism.

Variations in the details of construction of the herein described particular illustrative embodiment may be made without exceeding the scope of the invention.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1945.  
E. N. LEWIS & TAYLOR,  
Chartered Patent Agents,  
Berridge Street Chambers, Leicester.  
Agents for the Applicants.

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

### Improvements in or relating to Mechanism for Collecting and Folding Paper and like Pliable Sheet Material.

We, TIMSONS LIMITED, a British Company, of Perfecta Works, Catesby Street, Kettering, ERNEST ARTHUR TIMSON and CHARLES HILLINGDON DICKINSON, both British Subjects, and both of the Company's address, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to mechanism for collecting and folding paper and like pliable sheet material.

The invention concerns the provision, for the purpose aforesaid, of mechanism adapted

for changing from folding collected sheets to folding individual sheets.

In this respect the mechanism according to the invention is primarily intended for application to rotary sheet collecting and folding mechanism combined with a cutting mechanism to which a web of paper or the like is fed so that severed sheets are immediately collected or and folded.

It is the intention to employ the improved mechanism in combination with cutting mechanism the general arrangement of which includes co-operating cylinders carrying respectively a cutting blade or cutting blades and a cutting resistance or resistances,

and with a rotary collecting and folding mechanism comprising co-operating cylinders one furnished with collecting pins or grippers angularly spaced in relation to retractable folding blades, and the other with folding jaws. The method of working with mechanism or means of this form is as follows:

The sheet material from a reel passes between the cutting cylinders, and the severed sheets are transferred to the collecting pins or grippers of the collecting cylinder. The collected sheets are located over the folding blades which at the appropriate time are projected suchwise as to thrust the corresponding portions of the collected sheets into the associated folding jaws, and retraction of the collecting pins or grippers to release the collections of sheets is co-ordinated with the projection of the folding blades.

The present invention has for its object to provide improvements in rotary sheet-folding and collecting means of the general character just described wherein the collecting pins or grippers and the folding blades are operable by "collecting" and "folding" cams which are movable and connected with mechanism adapted to be set, by movement of a controlling member, in either of two positions, viz. one position during collection of sheets and folding of the collection, and the other position for folding of individual sheets, the construction and arrangement being such that for the folding of individual sheets the collecting and folding cams are located in a fixed position, whereas operation of such cams is brought about by appropriate movement of the controlling member, for the collection of sheets and folding of the collection.

In rotary sheet folding and collecting means of this previously proposed form, there are provided operating means common to the folding and collecting cams, and, in association with the said operating means, a controlling member, and an intermediate member which at one point is connected to the controlling member, and at another point is pivotally connected to the operating means, so that by appropriate movement of the controlling member the mechanism is set in one or the other of the two positions so as correspondingly to affect the operation of the cams. Thus, by movement of the controlling member in one direction the aforesaid points are spaced apart to an extent such that when the operating means are in action, the intermediate member is actuated and the cams are caused to function appropriately for operating the collecting and folding means during collecting work. On the contrary, when the controlling member is moved in the opposite direction to an extent such that the two points are coincident, the cams are located in a fixed position for non-collecting work, and the

change is made from folding collected sheets to folding individual sheets.

According to this invention there are provided rotary sheet-folding and collecting means of the form referred to, characterised in that they comprise an eccentric and a strap for operating the collecting and folding cams, a slotted or grooved link which is pivoted on the strap and thereby adapted to be actuated by the eccentric, a lever connected to the link by means of an element (glut) arranged to work in the slot or groove in the link, and a controlling quadrant or sector to which the link is pivotally connected.

In order that the invention may be more clearly understood and readily carried into practical effect, a specific example thereof applicable to cutting, collecting and folding mechanisms of the general form herein referred to will now be described with reference to the accompanying purely diagrammatic drawings, wherein,

Figure 1 is a schematic side view of the improved controlling mechanism, showing the controlling member so positioned that the collecting and folding cams are caused to function for non-collecting work,

Figure 2 is a side view similar to Figure 1 showing the controlling member moved to locate the cams in position for collecting work, and

Figure 3 is a part-sectional developed plan view of the mechanism corresponding to Figure 2.

Like parts are designated by similar reference characters throughout the drawings.

The particular rotary sheet collecting and folding mechanism to which the illustrated example is applied comprises, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, a cylinder 1 furnished with cam-operated sets of collecting pins such as 2 angularly spaced in relation to cam-operated retractable blades 3, co-operating with a cylinder 4 with fold jaws 5. Each fold blade 3 is operated from a folding cam 6 through intermediate connections including a part 7 which is turnable on a shaft 8 and is furnished with a roller 8 for engagement with the said cam. Rigidly secured upon the shaft 8 is a lever 9 which is connected with the fold blade 3 through the medium of a link 10. The part 7 is arranged to be acted upon by a spring-influenced plunger 11 fitted in a co-operating fixed part 12. As will be appreciated, the spring normally holds the blade 3 in its retracted position, projection of the said blade being effected at appropriate times by the cam 6 against the spring action. Somewhat similarly, the collecting pins 2 are operated by a cam (not shown) arranged for action upon a roller 13 provided on a part 14. For convenience, the last mentioned cam will hereinafter be referred to as the "collecting" cam. Thus, the part

14 is rigidly secured to and is turnable on a shaft  $S^1$ , being controlled by a spring plunger P mounted in a bracket fixed to the cylinder 1. The pins 2 are formed on arms secured to the part 14. The cam for action on the roller 13 moves together with the folding cam 6. Mechanism of this general character is, however, well known and requires no further description here.

In accordance with the present invention there is combined with the mechanism just described operating and controlling means comprising an eccentric 15, driven from the shaft of the cylinder 1, and a strap 16, for operating the respective folding and collecting cams, a slotted or grooved link 17 which is pivoted on the outer end of the strap 16 and thereby adapted to be actuated by the eccentric 15, a lever 18 connected to the link 17 by means of an element (glut) 19 which is pivoted to the lever 18 and works in the slot or groove 20 in the link 17, and a controlling quadrant or sector 21 to which the said link is pivotally connected. The quadrant or sector 21 is formed with a handle 22 and an arcuate slot 23, and is pivotally mounted at 24 on a bracket 25 on the frame which carries the cutting and collecting cylinders (see Figure 3). The lever 18 is keyed at 26 on a cross-shaft 27 and the folding cam 6 is also keyed on this shaft at or near one end thereof. Another lever (not shown) is keyed on the shaft 27 at the other end, and is connected with the aforementioned collecting cam by suitable linkage. In this particular example of the invention angular movement of the quadrant or sector 21 to an appropriate extent one way sets the mechanism with the pivotal centre 17<sup>1</sup> of the slotted or grooved link 17 spaced—lengthwise of the link—from the centre of the glut 19 (see Figures 2 and 3) and commensurate movement of the quadrant or sector 21 in the opposite way locates the said centres in coincidence, as shown in Figure 1. The quadrant or sector 21 is adapted for use in turning the lever 18 associated with the link 17 to and from an operative position. In Figure 1, the quadrant or sector is in its lowermost position and as a consequence the eccentric strap 16 does not operate the lever 18, and the folding cam 6 (and also the collecting cam) stays in the "up" or operative position. In Figure 2 on the other hand, the quadrant or sector is in its uppermost position, and the strap 16 effects operation of the lever 18 and so moves the folding and collecting cams down to their inoperative positions once during each revolution of the strap. At 28 is indicated a quadrant locking nut.

In a rotary collecting and folding mechanism adapted to operate at high speed it may not be possible to rely wholly upon the folding cam 6 to effect projection of the

folding blades 3 in addition to performing its primary function of actually causing the said blades to enter the folding jaws 5. This is because the folding cam 6 is spaced, circumferentially, a comparatively short distance only from the location at which the blades 3 enter the jaws 5 when folding, the time available for full projection of the blades tending, therefore, to be too short. There is accordingly provided, in the illustrated example, a cam race which extends to the extent of about  $180^\circ$  round the cylinder 1 and is adapted to receive and act upon the rollers 8 as they move serially in a clockwise direction towards the folding cam 6. The inner wall of a portion only of this cam race is indicated at 29 in Figures 1 and 2. The construction is such that each of the folding blades 3 is slowly and partially projected during each revolution of the cylinder 1 until it reaches the folding cam 6. If at that time the folding cam 6 is in its inoperative position shown in Figure 2, then each of the blades 3 will be retired by the associated spring plunger 11 before it enters the appropriate folding jaws 5. In other words, whenever the cam 6 is inoperative the blades 3 will be projected and withdrawn idly without folding. If, on the other hand, the folding cam 6 is operative as shown in Figure 1 it will function, in effect, to extend the length of the outer wall of the race for a distance sufficient to ensure that the blades 3 enter the folding jaws—before retiring. By the provision of the cam race, therefore, the time allowed for effecting projection of each blade is extended. A steadying cam race may also be provided in conjunction with the collecting pins or grippers to control the latter when the same is or are retracted and temporarily at rest. In this case the cam race would be arranged to receive the rollers 13 mounted on the parts 14.

In a specific example, the cylinder 1 carries four sets of collecting pins 2 and four fold blades 3, whereas the cylinder 4 is provided with only three sets of jaws, the eccentric 15 operating the collecting and folding cams being driven from the cylinder 4 in the ratio of 3:4. When set for non-collecting, all four blades fold single sheets, whereas for collected sheets the fold blades 3 complete the fold in the collected sequence controlled by the eccentric 15. Thus, in this example, the mechanism collects four sheets at each cycle of operations. As will be appreciated, when folding a single sheet, the shaft 27 which carries the folding cam 6 and is connected to the collecting cam does not move. Under these conditions the pins 2 are withdrawn and the fold blade or blades, with the pins, operate every time they pass the cams. When folding collected sheets, the quadrant or sector is moved and the eccentric 15 operates the shaft 27. Collection of

any number of sheets can be obtained by variation of the revolution of the eccentric.

The folding cam 6 can be adjusted angularly relatively to the shaft 27 by means of adjusting screws 30.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

- 10 1. Rotary sheet-folding and collecting means of the form herein referred to, characterised in that they comprise an eccentric and a strap for operating the collecting and folding cams, a slotted or grooved link which
- 15 is pivoted on the strap and thereby adapted to be actuated by the eccentric, a lever connected to the link by means of an element (glut) arranged to work in the slot or groove in the link, and a controlling quadrant or
- 20 sector to which the link is pivotally connected, all for the purpose specified.

2. Means according to claim 1, wherein the lever is secured on a shaft together with

the folding cam, a further lever being also secured on this shaft and suitably connected 25 with the collecting cam for operating the pins or grippers.

3. Means according to claim 1 or 2, wherein there is provided in association with the folding blades a cam race designed to 30 effect projection of the said blades in advance of the folding cam, the latter being relied on, when operative, to cause the projected blades to enter the folding jaws.

4. Rotary means of the form herein 35 referred to for collecting and folding paper and like pliable sheet material, constructed and adapted to function substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings. 40

Dated this 10th day of December, 1946.

E. N. LEWIS & TAYLOR,

Chartered Patent Agents,

Berridge Street Chambers, Leicester.

Agents for the Applicants.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

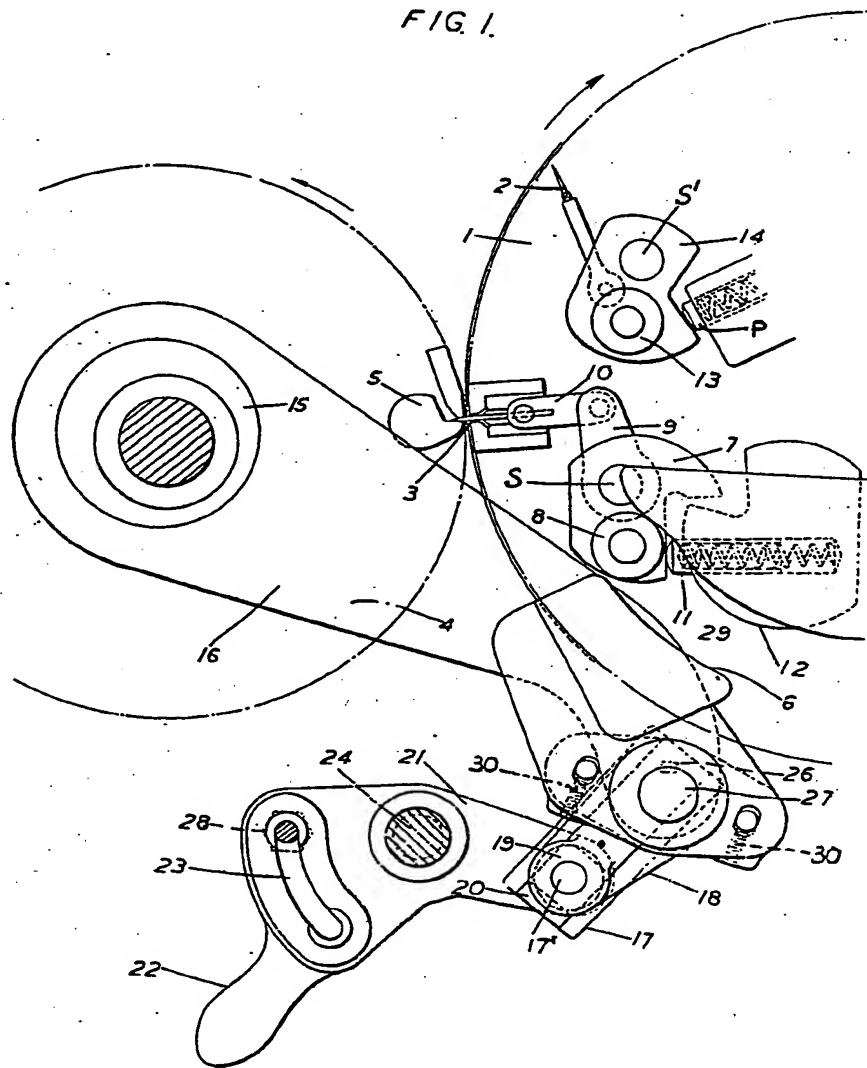
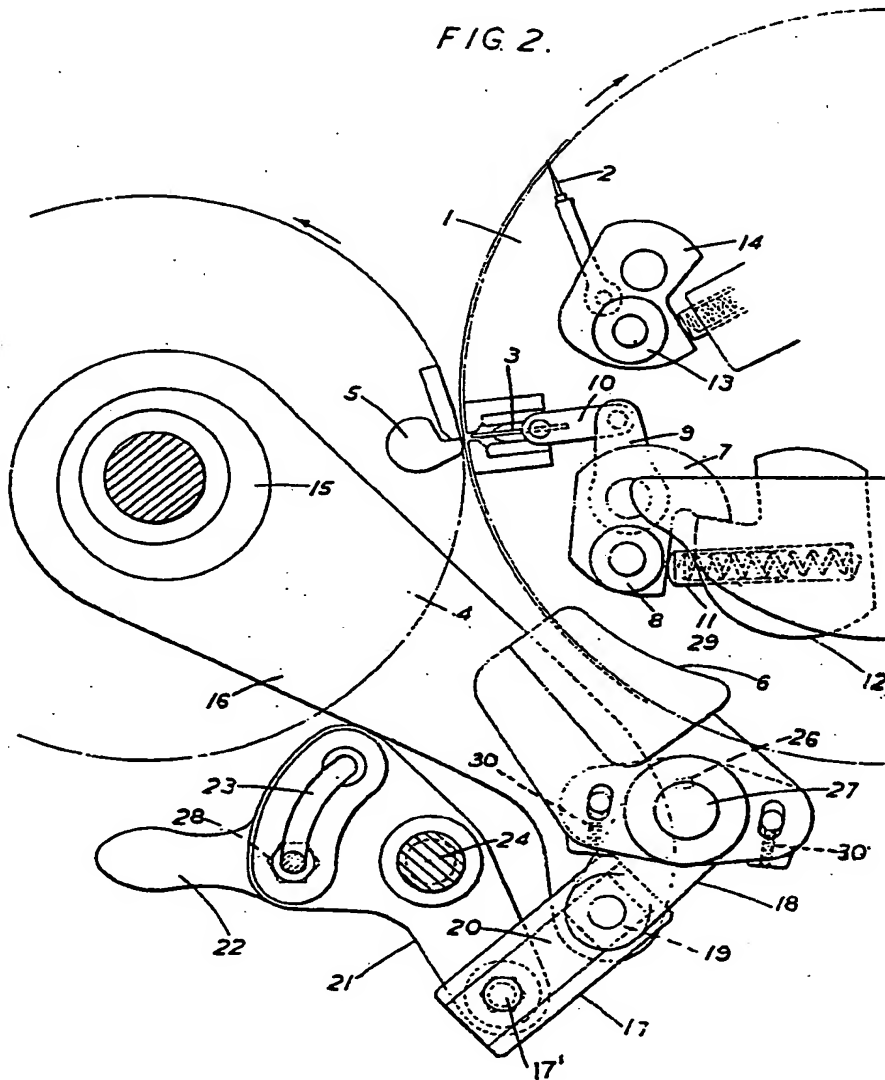
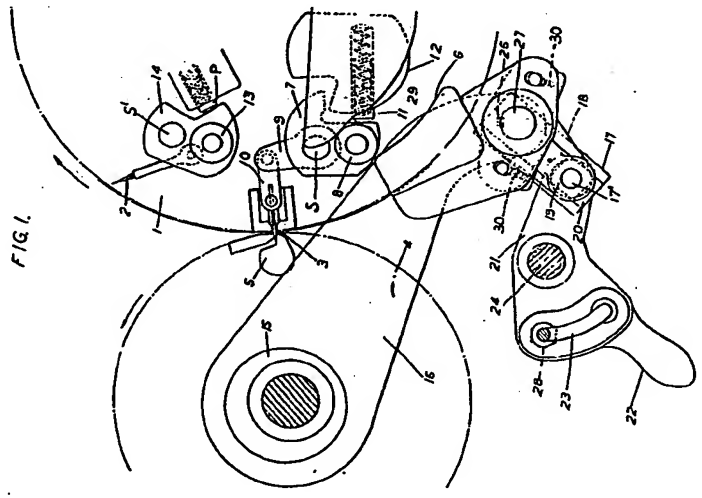
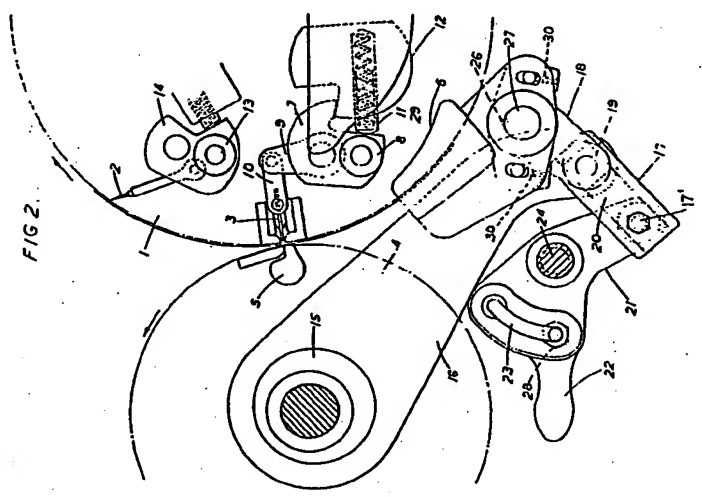


FIG. 2.

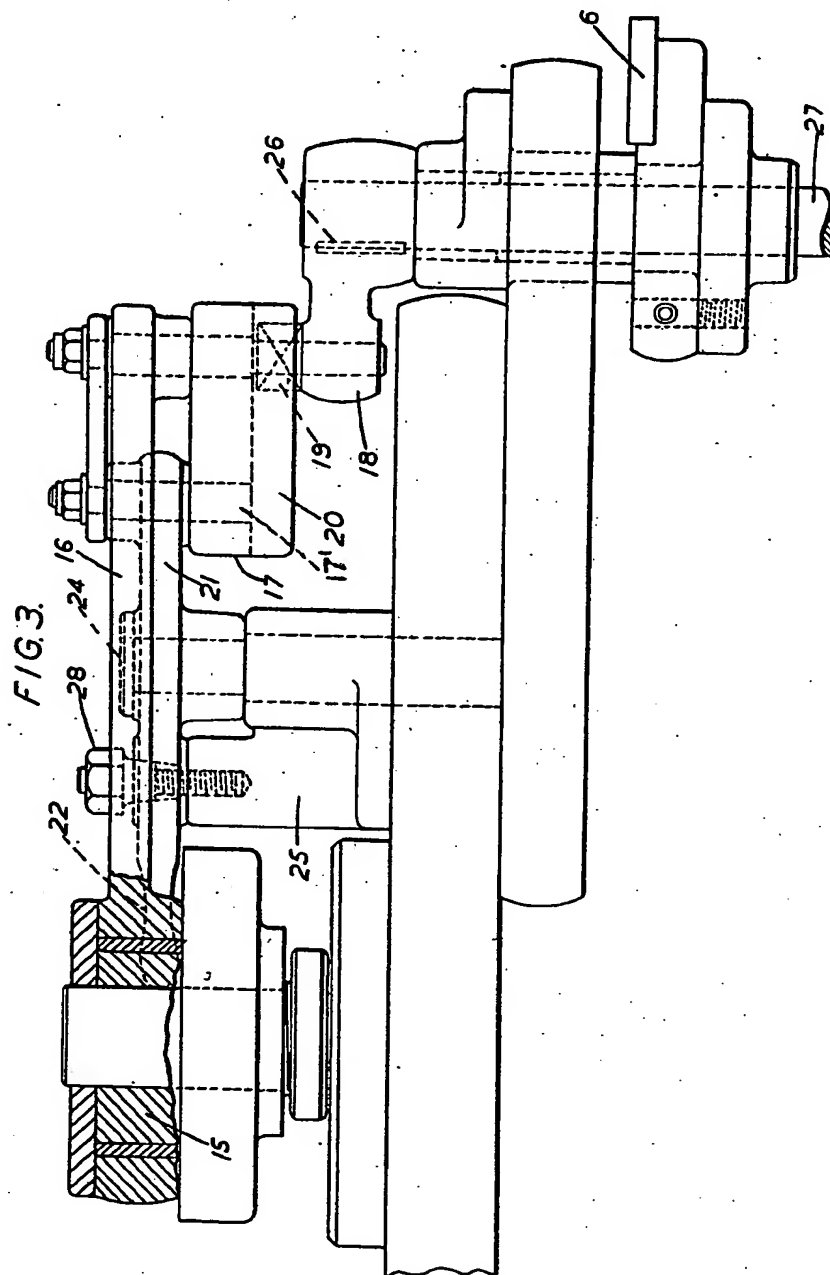




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RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

OFFICE NATIONAL DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ INDUSTRIELLE.

## BREVET D'INVENTION.

IV. — Arts textiles, utilisation des fibres et des fils.

8. — UTILISATION DE LA PÂTE À PAPIER, DU PAPIER ET DU CARTON.

N° 413.458

Mécanisme à plier des feuilles.

Société dite : R. HOE AND C<sup>e</sup> résidant aux États-Unis d'Amérique.

Demandé le 10 mars 1910.

Délivré le 26 mai 1910. — Publié le 10 août 1910.

Cette invention est relative à certains perfectionnements dans les mécanismes plieurs de feuilles et plus particulièrement à cette catégorie de mécanismes dans lesquels le pli d'une feuille est enfoncé dans un jeu de mâchoires de serrage. Dans le pliage de feuilles de ce genre, les mâchoires sont ordinairement montées sur un support rotatif et le mouvement du support, après que la feuille a été enfoncée dans les mâchoires, a pour effet de ployer le corps de la feuille en l'écartant du pli tenu par les mâchoires de serrage, de manière que le pli soit sous un angle par rapport au restant de la feuille. Lorsqu'une feuille est ployée de cette manière, la partie de la feuille qui se trouve sous un angle par rapport au corps de la feuille, est susceptible de produire des difficultés dans la manutention ultérieure de la feuille. Par exemple, si on veut fendre la feuille pendant qu'elle est sur le support, le dispositif fendeur doit être construit de manière à pénétrer à une distance inutile dans le support et, même lorsque ceci est fait, cette partie ployée de la feuille n'étant pas convenablement supportée, il arrive fréquemment que cette partie ployée de la feuille n'est pas convenablement coupée par le fendeur. De même, lorsqu'une feuille ployée de cette manière est livrée, la partie ployée a tendance à se replier sous le corps de la feuille à l'endroit où celle-ci doit être retirée des

mâchoires de serrage par des doigts pre-neurs.

Cette invention a pour objet de produire un mécanisme à mâchoires de serrage ou 35 pinces dans lesquelles le pli d'une feuille est enfoncé, le mécanisme étant construit de manière qu'un mouvement puisse être communiqué aux mâchoires de serrage par rapport à la feuille pour redresser son pli. 40

L'invention comprend en outre certains détails de construction au moyen desquels elle peut être mise en pratique d'une manière efficace.

Dans les dessins annexés : 45

Fig. 1 est une vue diagrammatique en coupe montrant une forme de mécanisme de livraison plieur établi conformément à l'invention;

Fig. 2 est une vue, à une échelle un peu 50 plus petite, montrant une autre forme de mécanisme de livraison plieur, établi conformément à l'invention;

Fig. 3 est un détail en plan montrant les mâchoires de serrage ainsi qu'un mécanisme 55 de prise qui peut être employé concurremment;

Fig. 4 à 8 inclusivement sont des vues diagrammatiques montrant le fonctionnement du mécanisme perfectionné.

1 désigne un support de réception et d'a- 60 vancement des feuilles qui peut être un cylindre collecteur en plusieurs parties, du type

Prix du fascicule : 1 franc.

bien connu. Comme représenté, ce cylindre comporte cinq surfaces réceptrices de feuilles 2 pourvues de dispositifs convenables pour maintenir les feuilles, tels que des pinces ou 5 griffes 3 montées sur des arbres oscillants 4 actionnés de la manière ordinaire. Le support qui reçoit les feuilles du support 1 peut être rotatif comme le cylindre 5. Ce support est pourvu d'une paire de mâchoires de serrage, 10 le nombre de ces mâchoires variant suivant le mécanisme au moyen duquel les feuilles sont livrées au support. Dans la construction représentée, seul un jeu de mâchoires de serrage est représenté, mais il va de soi que, si le 15 support comporte plusieurs jeux de mâchoires de ce genre, ceux-ci sont tous identiques.

Un arbre 7 convenablement supporté, comme représenté, dans les fonds du cylindre, porte une mâchoire de serrage 8. Un second 20 arbre 9 porte la mâchoire de serrage correspondante 10. Ces arbres 7 et 9 sont actionnés d'une manière bien connue au moyen de bras oscillants 11 et 12 qui coopèrent avec des cames non représentées. La mâchoire 10 peut 25 être évidée, comme représenté en 13, fig. 3. Les feuilles sont enfoncées dans les mâchoires de serrage par tout mécanisme convenable, tel que, par exemple, la lame ordinaire mobile 14 actionnée par des poussoirs 15 reliés 30 à des leviers à cames 16.

Après que le pli de la feuille a été enfoncé dans les mâchoires 8, 10, les mâchoires se ferment sur lui. Lorsque les mâchoires ont pincé la feuille, celle-ci est retirée du support 35 d'une manière bien connue, la partie de la feuille qui est pincée par les mâchoires étant ployée sous un angle par rapport au corps de la feuille, comme clairement représenté, à la fig. 5, par exemple, dans laquelle la partie 40 maintenue par les mâchoires est désignée par 17. Pour redresser cette partie ployée, les mâchoires sont tout d'abord forcées à la relâcher. Pour empêcher tout déplacement de la feuille, des moyens doivent être prévus pour maintenir la feuille, lorsqu'elle est relâchée, ces 45 moyens pouvant consister en des pinces de retenue 18 dont un jeu correspond à chaque jeu de mâchoires de serrage. Comme ces moyens de retenue sont en double, on n'en a 50 représenté qu'un seul jeu. Lesdites pinces peuvent coopérer avec une butée convenable 19 saillant dans les évidements 13 de la mâchoire

10. Ces pinces 18 peuvent être montées sur un arbre oscillant 19 supporté à son tour par des bras 20 d'un arbre oscillant 21 monté 55 dans les fonds du cylindre. Cet arbre est pourvu d'un bras de commande 22 qui coopère avec une came convenable non représentée, ces cames étant communes dans les dispositifs de cette catégorie. De l'arbre 19 s'étend un bras 60 de contrôle 23 portant un goujon 24 qui joue dans une fente de forme convenable 25 ménagée dans le fond du cylindre. Cette construction force les pinces à avancer et à se fermer sur la feuille, en serrant celle-ci contre la 65 butée 19 susindiquée. A mesure que la feuille est serrée, les mâchoires 8, 10 s'ouvrent pour relâcher le pli de la feuille, après quoi la mâchoire 10 reçoit un mouvement d'avancement sous la feuille, ce qui a pour effet de 70 redresser le pli de celle-ci et, en même temps, de le repasser et de l'aplatir. Le résultat de cette opération est bien représenté dans les diagrammes des fig. 4 à 7 inclusivement. Dans la fig. 4, la lame 14 est représentée comme 75 enfonçant le pli de la feuille entre les mâchoires de serrage 8, 10. Dans la fig. 5, les mâchoires se sont fermées sur la feuille et la feuille a commencé à être tirée du support 2 par le mouvement du support 5, le feuillet extérieur 80 de la feuille passant sur un rouleau directeur convenable 27. Dans la fig. 6, les pinces sont entrées en action et ont serré la feuille, et les mâchoires 8, 10 se sont ouvertes pour dégager le pli de la feuille. Dans la fig. 7, la mâ- 85 choire 10 est représentée comme ayant avancé et redressé le pli ployé de la feuille.

La feuille peut être livrée de toute manière convenable, deux modes de livraison étant représentés. Dans la construction représentée 90 fig. 2, la feuille est retirée du support 5 par une série de doigts de guidage 28, les feuilles étant empilées sur un tablier mobile 29. Ce mode de livraison est bien connu dans l'in- 95 dustrie.

Dans la construction représentée dans les autres figures, la feuille est saisie par des pinces 30 d'un support 31, la feuille étant déchargée de ce support, par exemple par des doigts détacheurs et un tablier, comme repré- 100 senté fig. 2. Si on le désire, les feuilles peuvent être fendues à mesure qu'elles sont livrées. Dans la fig. 2, on a représenté un fendeur 32 agissant concurremment avec le cylindre 5,

tandis qu'un autre fendeur analogue 3a est représenté à la fig. 1 comme coopérant avec le support 31.

RÉSUMÉ.

5 L'invention comprend :

Un mécanisme plieur de feuilles, caractérisé principalement par la combinaison avec un support pourvu d'une paire de mâchoires de serrage dans laquelle le pli d'une feuille est enfoncé, les mâchoires étant obligées de relâcher le pli de la feuille avant sa livraison, la

feuille étant alors maintenue par des dispositifs de serrage coopérants, de moyens pour communiquer à la mâchoire qui est au-dessous de la feuille un mouvement par rapport à la 15 feuille pour redresser le pli après que la feuille a été livrée.

Société dite : R. HOE AND C<sup>o</sup>.

Par procuration :

BRANDON frères.

Fig. 1.

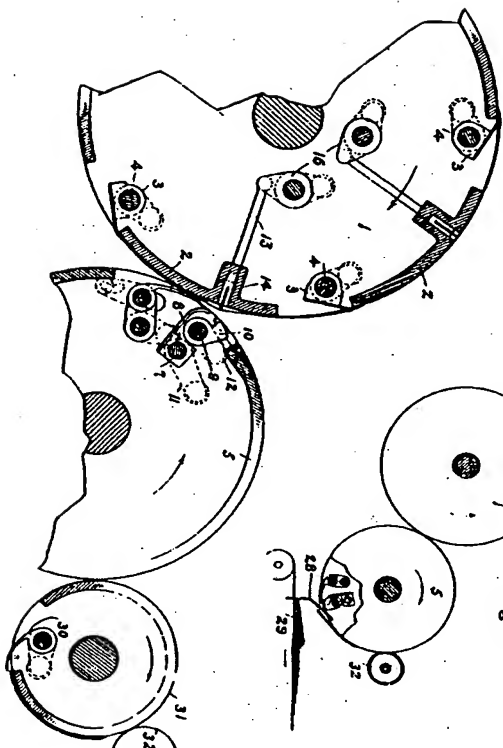


Fig. 2.

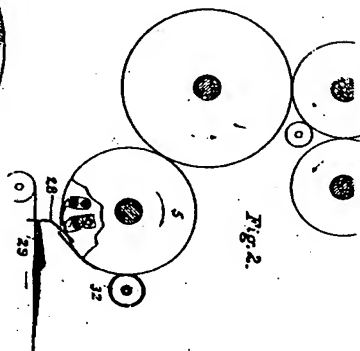


Fig. 3.

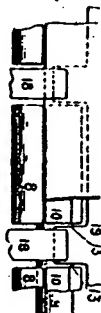


Fig. 4.

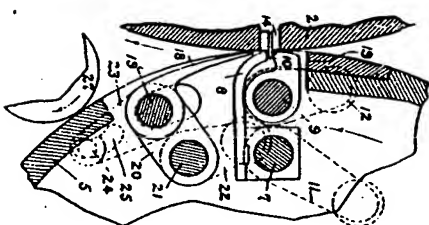


Fig. 5.

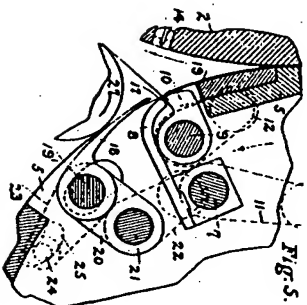


Fig. 6.

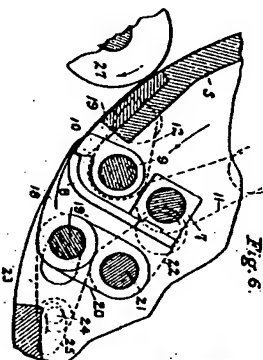


Fig. 7.

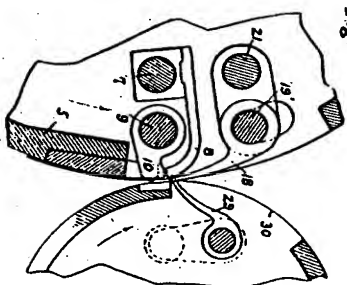


Fig. 8.

